THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1798. [No 1914.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House

FOR SALE,
On Saturday the 22d Inſtant, at 12 o'Clock, at the Coffee-Houſe,

THE SHIP RUSSELL, burthen 316 Tons, as ſhe now lies at Stevens's Wharf,—together with her Canon, Blunderbuſſes, Small Arms, Sails, Tackle, Stores and Appurtenances to her belonging:—She is three Years old, been only one Voyage to Canton of 16 Months, is new ſheathed and juſt caulked, and may be fitted for Sea at a ſhort Time, and with but little Expence, having all her Guns, Sails, Rigging and Stores, as ſhe came from Canton.—She is very burthenſome and a faſt ſailer.

Inventories and Conditions of Payment, may be ſeen at the Sale, or at any Time previous at the Store of GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Dec. 10th, 1798.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon, on or before the 25th of March next,

A FARM, which formerly belonged to James Coggeſhall, containing 104 Acres. The Terms may be known by applying to THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,
A FARM, ſituate in Briſtol, containing about One Hundred and Seventy-two Acres, commonly known by the Name of the *Ellery Farm.*—For Terms apply to ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

GREEN & TILLINGHAST
Have juſt received a large Aſſortment of
CHOICE GOODS,
Suitable for the Seaſon,
Which they are now ſelling at the moſt reduced Prices, by
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON
Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,
A Freſh Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths, & Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lute-Strings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

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An ACT providing in Caſe of Fire breaking out in the Town of Newport, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

SECTION 1. BE *it enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted,* That when any fire ſhall happen to break out in the town of Newport, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Aſſiſtants, for the time being, and the fire wards of the town or the major part of ſuch officers as aforeſaid preſent at any fire, ſhall and may, and are hereby empowered, to give directions for pulling down, or blowing up, any houſe or houſes as ſhall be by them preſent adjudged meet and neceſſary to be pulled down or blown up, for ſtopping and preventing the further ſpreading of the ſame. And if it ſhall happen that the pulling down or blowing up of any houſe or houſes ſhall be the occaſion of ſtopping the progreſs of ſuch fire, or that the fire ſtop before it comes to the ſame, then all and every owner of ſuch houſe or houſes ſhall receive reaſonable ſatisfaction, and be paid for the ſame by the reſt of the inhabitants of ſaid town, whoſe houſes ſhall not be burnt, who are hereby empowered to make a tax for levying and raiſing ſuch ſum or ſums of money as ſhall, by the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace for the county of Newport, be thought ſufficient for that end, which Court is hereby fully empowered and authorized, on application to them in this behalf made, to determine and make order thereon. *Provided always,* that if the houſe or houſes where the fire ſhall firſt begin and break out, ſhall be adjudged fit to be pulled down or blown up, to hinder and prevent the ſpreading of the fire, that then the owner or owners of ſuch houſe or houſes ſhall receive no manner of ſatisfaction for the ſame, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the freemen of ſaid town of Newport ſhall, on their days for electing Town Officers, chooſe and appoint ſuch a number of prudent perſons, of known fidelity, in the ſeveral parts of the town, as they may think fit, who ſhall be denominated and called Fire-Wards, and have a proper badge aſſigned to diſtinguiſh them in their offices, to wit:—A ſpeaking-trumpet painted red, and at the times of the breaking forth of fire, and during the continuance thereof, they ſhall have full power and authority to command and require aſſiſtance, for the extinction and putting out of the ſame, and for removing houſehold furniture, goods and merchandize, out of any dwelling-houſe, ſtore or other buildings, ſuſpected on fire, or in danger thereof, and to appoint proper guards to take care of and ſecure the ſame; as alſo to require and command aſſiſtance, for the pulling down or blowing up of any houſe or houſes, and performing all and every ſervice relating thereto, to ſtop and prevent the further ſpreading of the fire, and to ſuppreſs all tumults and diſorders. And the ſaid Fire-Wards, from time to time appointed as aforeſaid, are required, upon notice of the breaking forth of fire, to take each one his badge, and repair immediately to the place, and vigorouſly exert their authority for obtaining aſſiſtance, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to extinguiſh or prevent the ſpreading of the fire, and to preſerve and ſecure the eſtate of the inhabitants: And due obedience is required to be yielded to them, and each of them accordingly, in ſaid ſervice. And any diſobedience, neglect or refuſal, in any perſon, ſhall be informed of to ſome of the Juſtices of the Peace of ſaid town, within two days next after; and the offender, upon conviction thereof by the oath of one or more of the Fire Wards, or other due proof made before any one of ſaid Juſtices, ſhall forfeit and pay as a fine the ſum of ſix dollars and ſixty-ſix cents, to be leaſed by a warrant of diſtreſs, and when collected to be diſtributed as the diſcretion of the Town-Council of Newport, among ſuch poor perſons as were moſt diſtreſſed by the fire. And in caſe ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be unable to pay the ſame, they ſhall be committed to gaol, there to remain ten days.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any evil minded wicked perſons ſhall take advantage of ſuch calamity to rob, plunder, purloin, embezzle, convey away, or conceal any goods, merchandize or effects, of the diſtreſſed inhabitants, whoſe houſes were on fire, or endangered thereby, and put upon removing their goods, and ſhall not reſtore the ſame to the owner (if known) or bring the ſame to ſuch public place as ſhall be aſſigned by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or either of the Aſſiſtants, within two days next after proclamation made for that purpoſe, the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall, on conviction thereof, be deemed thieves, and ſhall ſuffer the ſeveral pains and penalties by law provided, againſt ſuch crimes.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there ſhall be kept, for the uſe and at the charge of the town of Newport, ſix fire-hooks, ſuitable for pulling down houſes and other buildings, and the ſame number of ladders of a convenient length, one half of which fire-hooks and ladders ſhall be always kept at the lower market-houſe, and the other half at the market-houſe near the town ſchool-houſe, or at ſuch other places as the town of Newport ſhall direct: And that the ſame be made uſe of at the breaking out of any fire in ſaid town, and upon no other occaſion whatever.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That eight perſons be annually choſen by ſaid town to have the care of the ſaid fire-hooks and ladders, and upon the breaking out of any fire, they are immediately to repair to the ſaid fire-hooks and ladders, and cauſe them to be carried where they ſhall be moſt wanted, and after the fire ſhall be over, to cauſe them to be returned again to the places from whence they were brought. That the ſaid perſons, and each of them, ſhall have full power to command any perſons to aſſiſt them, in tranſporting the ſaid ladders and fire-hooks; and that whoſoever ſhall refuſe to aſſiſt upon being commanded as aforeſaid, ſhall pay as a fine into the Town Treaſury the ſum of two dollars for every offence; and that ſuch perſons, during the time for which they ſhall be appointed to the office aforeſaid, ſhall be exempted from all ſuch town duties, as the firemen choſen to take care of the engines are by law exempted from.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That every houſe in the ſaid town of Newport ſhall be furniſhed with two good leather buckets, with the owner's name painted at large thereon, and with a ladder that ſhall reach from the ground to the top of ſaid houſe, or with a trap-door or ſcuttle in the roof of ſaid houſe, with ſtairs or a ladder to go out of the garret upon the top of the houſe: And that for every dwelling-houſe in ſaid town of Newport, which ſhall not be furniſhed with two leather buckets, and a ladder to reach from the ground to the top of the houſe, or in the room of ſuch ladder a trap-door or ſcuttle in the roof of ſaid houſe, and ſtairs or a ladder to go out of the garret upon the top of the houſe, the owner of ſaid houſe ſhall pay as a fine into the Town-Treaſury the ſum of two dollars, for every ſix months neglect: but if the owner of the houſe doth not live in the town of Newport, the tenant or tenants ſhall pay ſuch fines, and the ſame ſhall and may be deducted out of the rent of the houſe.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That three perſons ſhall be annually choſen by the ſaid town of Newport, to examine every houſe in ſaid town twice a year, and make report of all delinquents unto the Town-Council, who are hereby directed and empowered to cauſe every delinquent to be proſecuted.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every perſon in poſſeſſion of a bucket, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to make uſe of the ſame himſelf, or deliver it to ſome other perſon to make uſe of, at any fire which ſhall break out in ſaid town, or put his buckets to any other uſe but to extinguiſh fire, ſhall pay as a fine into the Town-Treaſury aforeſaid, the ſum of one dollar for every offence.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That every bucket that ſhall be loſt or damaged at any fire, upon ſatisfactory proof thereof being made before the Town-Council, an order by them ſhall be given to the owner of ſuch bucket on the Town-Treaſurer for as much money as will make good the loſs or damage.

SECT. 10. *And be it further Enacted,* That every perſon, who ſhall import gunpowder into the ſaid town of Newport, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be conveyed immediately to the powder-houſe, at the northeaſterly part of the town, before the veſſel in which ſuch powder ſhall be imported be brought to any wharf, upon the penalty of paying into the Town-Treaſury of the ſaid town of Newport, a fine of two dollars, for every caſk which ſhall not be conveyed to the powder-houſe as aforeſaid: That every other perſon who ſhall have gunpowder in his poſſeſſion, and ſhall neglect or refuſe to cauſe the whole of the ſame to be conveyed to the ſaid powder-houſe immediately, excepting twenty-five pounds, which ſhall be kept in a tin powder-flaſk, ſhall pay as a fine into the Town-Treaſury aforeſaid the ſum of two dollars, for every caſk which he ſhall neglect or refuſe to cauſe to be conveyed to the powder-houſe as aforeſaid, and in proportion for any leſs quantity: That no veſſel of war or other veſſel ſhall take on board any gunpowder, before ſuch veſſel ſhall have departed from the wharf, upon the penalty of the maſter's paying a fine of two dollars for every caſk ſo taken on board. And that the keeper of the powder-houſe be allowed the ſame fees as heretofore have been allowed by law for delivering out every hundred weight of powder, and proportion for a greater or leſs quantity than

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted,* that no perſon whatever ſhall fire any gun or other fire-works within one hundred yards of the ſaid powder houſe, upon the penalty of two dollars for every ſuch offence; to be recovered by the Town-Treaſurer, for the uſe of ſaid Town.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no ſhip or veſſel, having more than five barrels of gunpowder on board, ſhall come to anchor in the harbour of Newport, any where to the Eaſtward of Goat-Iſland, and lie there more than twenty-four hours, after notice and warning ſhall be given by the Preſident of the Town-Council of the ſaid town, upon the penalty of two dollars per barrel for every barrel of gunpowder on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, coming to and remaining as aforeſaid contrary to this act; to be recovered of the maſter, ſupercargo, or owner of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, by the Town-Treaſurer of the ſaid town, to and for the uſe of ſaid town.

SECT. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all the fines that ſhall accrue by this act, ſhall be recovered by the Town-Treaſurer before any two juſtices of ſaid town by action of debt, except where it is otherwiſe directed in this act.

Publiſhed by Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*
Newport, December 13 1798.

Gleanings from late London Papers.

IN the annual epiſtle of the people called Quakers, there occurs a ſentiment which does credit to their principles. It is couched in theſe words: "Let us be careful not to ſeek or accept profits by any concern in the preparations excluſively making for war; for how reproachfully inconſiſtent would it be to refuſe an active compliance with warlike meaſures; and at the ſame time not to heſitate to enrich ourſelves by the commerce and other circumſtances dependant on war!"

In a chancery ſuit on Tueſday, it was mentioned of a young lady, that ſhe was not *compos mentis* enough to mend her ſtockings. We are afraid there is a great deal of this ſpecies of lunacy among the faſhionable belles.

The rage for elderly, and not very handſome women, which has lately prevailed, is not ſo new as ſome think. It ſeems to be revived to make both ends of the century meet. The favourites of James, William, and George I. were not remarkable either for youth or beauty. Lady Dorchetter uſed to wonder for what king James choſe his miſtreſſes. "We are none of us handſome," ſaid ſhe, "and if we have wit, he has not the ſenſe to perceive it."

It is reported, that at the commencement of the French revolution, General Suwarrow declared to his miſtreſs, the late Empreſs, that with 80,000 Ruſſians he would undertake, *at the riſk of his head,* to ſubdue or exterminate the French nation. The Emperor Paul has now placed this General at the head of his armies.

Malta was the only country in the world where *dueling* was permitted by law. They would not part with this remnant of ancient chivalry. The duelliſts, however, were obliged to decide their quarrel in one particular ſtreet of the principal city, and might be puniſhed if they fought any where elſe. They were likewiſe obliged, under the moſt ſevere penalties, to put up their ſword, when ordered to do ſo, by a woman, a prieſt, or a knight.

In all the public executions which have taken place in Ireland, there has been a very great ſpirit of heroiſm diſplayed. Not a ſingle inſtance has occurred either of cowardice or of contrition. Right or wrong in their principles, they have been firm to them, and the temper with which the unhappy men met with their fate, is at leaſt a proof that they are penetrated with the truth of their cauſe. In the caſe of the Rev. Mr. Roach, a ſingular circumſtance occurred. He diſplayed at the fatal tree a moſt remarkable degree of fortitude, piety, and reſignation; but juſt as he was turned off, the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. While it was re-adjuſting he loſt his temper, and accuſed them of breaking the rope by deſign; and ſaid that it was a nice refinement in cruelty.

The French papers, in their anxiety that Buonaparte ſhould do ſomething, have cut out work enough, to laſt him a twelvemonth.—They have loaded his ſhips with ſo many men of literature, that it would ſeem to be his deſign to attack the wiſe men of the Eaſt with an army of authors!

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SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there ſhall be kept, for the uſe and at the charge of the town of Newport, ſix fire-hooks, ſuitable for pulling down houſes and other buildings, and the ſame number of ladders of a convenient length, one half of which fire-hooks and ladders ſhall be always kept at the lower market-houſe, and the other half at the market-houſe near the town ſchool-houſe, or at ſuch other places as the town of Newport ſhall direct: And that the ſame be made uſe of at the breaking out of any fire in ſaid town, and upon no other occaſion whatever.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That eight perſons be annually choſen by ſaid town to have the care of the ſaid fire-hooks and ladders, and upon the breaking out of any fire, they are immedately to repair to the ſaid fire-hooks and ladders, and cauſe them to be carried where they ſhall be moſt wanted, and after the fire ſhall be over, to cauſe them to be returned again to the places from whence they were brought: That the ſaid perſons, and each of them, ſhall have full power to command any perſons to aſſiſt them, in tranſporting the ſaid ladders and fire-hooks; and that whoſoever ſhall refuſe to aſſiſt upon being commanded as aforeſaid, ſhall pay as a fine into the Town Treaſury the ſum of two dollars for every offence; and that ſuch perſons, during the time for which they ſhall be appointed to the office aforeſaid, ſhall be exempted from all ſuch town duties, as the firemen choſen to take care of the engines are by law exempted from.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every houſe in the ſaid town of Newport ſhall be furniſhed with two good leather buckets, with the owner's name painted at large thereon, and with a ladder that ſhall reach from the ground to the top of ſaid houſe, or with a trap-door or ſcuttle in the roof of ſaid houſe, with ſtairs or a ladder to go out of the garret upon the top of the houſe: And that for every dwelling-houſe in ſaid town of Newport, which ſhall not be furniſhed with two leather buckets, and a ladder to reach from the ground to the top of the houſe, or in the room of ſuch ladder a trap-door or ſcuttle in the roof of ſaid houſe, and ſtairs or a ladder to go out of the garret upon the top of the houſe, the owner of ſaid houſe ſhall pay as a fine into the Town-Treaſury the ſum of two dollars, for every ſix months neglected; but if the owner of the houſe doth not live in the town of Newport, the tenant or tenants ſhall pay ſuch fines, and the ſame ſhall and may be deducted out of the rent of the houſe.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That three perſons ſhall be annually choſen by the ſaid town of Newport, to examine every houſe in ſaid town twice a year, and make report of all delinquents unto the Town-Council, who are hereby directed and empowered to cauſe every delinquent to be proſecuted.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every perſon in poſſeſſion of a bucket, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to make uſe of the ſame himſelf, or deliver it to ſome other perſon to make uſe of, at any fire which ſhall break out in ſaid town, or put his buckets to any other uſe but to extinguiſh fire, ſhall pay as a fine into the Town-Treaſury aforeſaid, the ſum of one dollar for every offence.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every bucket that ſhall be loſt or damaged at any fire, upon ſatisfactory proof thereof being made before the Town-Council, an order by them ſhall be given to the owner of ſuch bucket on the Town-Treaſurer for as much money as will make good the loſs or damage.

SECT. 10. *And be it further Enacted*, That every perſon, who ſhall import gun-powder into the ſaid town of Newport, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be conveyed immediately to the powder-houſe, at the north-eaſterly part of the town, before the veſſel in which ſuch powder ſhall be imported be brought to any wharf, upon the penalty of paying into the Town-Treaſury of the ſaid town of Newport, a fine of two dollars, for every caſk which ſhall not be conveyed to the powder-houſe as aforeſaid: That every other perſon who ſhall have gun-powder in his poſſeſſion, and ſhall neglect or refuſe to cauſe the whole of the ſame to be conveyed to the ſaid powder-houſe immediately, excepting twenty-five pounds, which ſhall be kept in a tin powder-flaſk, ſhall pay as a fine into the Town-Treaſury aforeſaid the ſum of two dollars, for every caſk which he ſhall neglect or refuſe to cauſe to be conveyed to the powder-houſe as aforeſaid, and in proportion for any leſs quantity: That no veſſel of war or other veſſel ſhall take on board any powder, before ſuch veſſel ſhall have departed from the wharf, upon the penalty of the Maſter's paying a fine of two dollars for every caſk ſo taken on board. And that the keeper of the powder-houſe be allowed the ſame fees as heretofore have been allowed by law for [illegible] out every hundred weight of powder [illegible] proportion for a greater or leſs quantity than

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted*, that no perſon whatever ſhall fire any gun or other fireworks within one hundred yards of the ſaid powder houſe, upon the penalty of two dollars for every ſuch offence; to be recovered by the Town-Treaſurer, for the uſe of ſaid Town.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no ſhip or veſſel, having more than five barrels of gun-powder on board, ſhall come to anchor in the harbour of Newport, any where to the Eaſtward of Goat-Iſland, and lie there more than twenty-four hours, after notice and warning ſhall be given by the Preſident of the Town-Council of the ſaid town, upon the penalty of two dollars per barrel for every barrel of gun-powder on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, coming to and remaining at anchor contrary to this act; to be recovered of the maſter, ſupercargo, or owner of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, by the Town-Treaſurer of the ſaid town, to and for the uſe of ſaid town.

SECT. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all the fines that ſhall accrue by this act, ſhall be recovered by the Town-Treaſurer before any two Juſtices of ſaid town by action of debt, except where it is otherwiſe directed in this act.

Publiſhed by Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council Clerk.*
Newport, December 13 1798.

Gleanings from late London Papers.

IN the annual epiſtle of the people called Quakers, there occurs a ſentiment which does credit to their principles. It is couched in theſe words: "Let us be careful not to ſeek or accept profits by any concern in the preparations to extenſively making for war; for how reproachfully inconſiſtent would it be to refuſe an active compliance with warlike meaſures; and at the ſame time not to heſitate to enrich ourſelves by the commerce and other circumſtances dependant on war!"

In a chancery ſuit on Tueſday, it was mentioned of a young lady, that ſhe was not *compos mentis* enough to mend her ſtockings. We are afraid there is a great deal of this ſpecies of lunacy among the faſhionable belles.

The rage for elderly, and not very handſome women, which has lately prevailed, is not ſo new as ſome think. It ſeems to be revived to make both ends of the century meet. The favourites of James, William, and George I. were not remarkable either for youth or beauty. Lady Dorcheſter uſed to wonder for what king James choſe his miſtreſſes. "We are none of us handſome," ſaid ſhe, "and if we have wit, he has not the ſenſe to perceive it."

It is reported, that at the commencement of the French revolution, General Suwarrow declared to his miſtreſs, the late Empreſs, that with 80,000 Ruſſians he would undertake, *at the riſk of his head*, to ſubdue or exterminate the French nation. The Emperor Paul has now placed this General at the head of his armies.

Malta was the only country in the world where *dueling* was permitted by law. They would not part with this remnat of ancient chivalry. The duelliſts, however, were obliged to decide their quarrel in one particular ſtreet of the principal city, and might be puniſhed if they fought any where elſe. They were likewiſe obliged, under the moſt ſevere, penalties, to put up their ſword, when ordered to do ſo, by a woman, a prieſt, or a knight.

In all the public executions which have taken place in Ireland, there has been a very great ſpirit of heroiſm diſplayed. Not a ſingle inſtance has occurred either of cowardice or of contrition. Right or wrong in their principles, they have been firm to them, and the temper with which the unhappy men met with their fate, is at leaſt a proof that they are penetrated with the truth of their cauſe. In the caſe of the Rev. Mr. Roach, a ſingular circumſtance occurred. He diſplayed at the fatal tree a moſt remarkable degree of fortitude, piety, and reſignation; but juſt as he was turned off, the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. While it was re-adjuſting he loſt his temper, and accuſed them of breaking the rope by deſign; and ſaid that it was a nice refinement in cruelty.

The French papers, in their anxiety that Buonaparte ſhould do ſomething, have cut out work enough, to laſt him a twelvemonth.—They have loaded his ſhips with ſo many men of literature, that it would ſeem to be his deſign to attack the wiſe men of the Eaſt with an army of authors!

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, December 8.

The House having been called to order, and the journals read, the Speaker observed that the hour was nearly arrived at which the President had proposed to make his communication to both Houses, and read a resolution which was usually entered into on such occasions, informing the Senate that this House is formed and ready to receive any communications which he pleased may be pleased to make to them. The resolution was adopted, and a message having been sent to the Senate therewith, the members soon after entered and took the places prepared for them.

At twelve o'clock, Lieut. Gen. Washington, with his Secretary, Col. Lear, Major Generals Pinckney & Hamilton, entered the Hall, and took their places on the right of the Speaker's chair. The British and Danish Consuls, with their Secretaries, had their places assigned them on the left of the chair.

A few minutes after twelve, the President of the United States, accompanied by his Secretary, and the heads of the several departments of the Government appeared.—The President having taken his seat, and the officers of government theirs, near the general officers, he rose, and addressed the two Houses as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHILE, with reverence and resignation, we contemplate the dispensations of Divine Providence, in the alarming and destructive pestilence with which several of our cities and towns have been visited, there is cause for gratitude and mutual congratulations, that the malady has disappeared, and that we are again permitted to assemble in safety, at the seat of government, for the discharge of our important duties. But when we reflect that this fatal disorder has, within a few years, made repeated ravages in some of our principal sea ports, and with increased malignancy, and when we consider the magnitude of the evils arising from the interruption of public and private business, whereby the national interests are deeply affected—I think it my duty to invite the Legislature of the Union to examine the expediency of establishing suitable regulations in aid of the health laws of the respective states, for these being formed on the idea that contagious sickness may be communicated through the channels of commerce, there seems to be a necessity that Congress, who alone can regulate trade, should frame a system, which, while it may tend to preserve the general health, may be compatible with the interests of commerce, and the safety of the Revenue.

While we think on this calamity, and sympathize with the immediate sufferers, we have abundant reason to present to the Supreme Being our annual obligations of gratitude, for a liberal participation in the ordinary blessings of his Providence. To the usual subjects of gratitude I cannot omit to add one of the first importance to our well being and safety: I mean that spirit, which has arisen in our country against the menaces and aggression of a foreign nation. A manly sense of national honor, dignity and independence has appeared, which if encouraged and invigorated by every branch of the government, will enable us to view undismayed, the enterprizes of any foreign power, and become the sure foundation of national prosperity and glory.

The course of the transactions in relation to the United States and France, which have come to my knowledge during your recess, will be the subject of a future communication. That communication will confirm the ultimate failure of the measures, which have been taken by the government of the United States towards an amicable adjustment of differences with that power—You will at the same time perceive, that the French government appears solicitous to impress the opinion, that it is averse to a rupture with this country, and that it has in a qualified manner, declared itself willing to receive a Minister from the United States, for the purpose of restoring a good understanding. It is fortunate for professions of this kind, that they should be expressed in terms which may countenance the inadmissible pretensions of a right to prescribe the qualifications which a Minister from the United States should possess, and that while France is asserting the existence of a disposition on her part to conciliate with sincerity the differences which have arisen, the sincerity of a like disposition on the part of the United States, of which so many demonstrative proofs have been given, should even be indirectly questioned. It is also worthy of observation, that the decree of the Directory, alledged to be intended to restrain the depredations of French cruisers on our commerce has not given and cannot give any relief; it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to cruizing and prizes; while these laws are, themselves, the sources of the depredations of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruitlessly complained.

The law of France enacted in January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, those nations can see in the French Government only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the means, they can reconcile nothing with their interest and honor but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France, which ought to change or relax our measures of defence; on the contrary, to extend and invigorate them, is our true policy. We have no reasons to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued; and, in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentuous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and cogent motives for the full developement of our energies and resources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct, that we do not fear war, in the necessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to infer that we abandon the desire of Peace. An efficient preparation for war can alone ensure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perseveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be restored at her option. But to send another minister, without more determinate assurances that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit. It must therefore be left with France, if she is indeed desirous of accommodation, to take the requisite steps. The United States will steadily observe the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will respect the sacred rights of embassy. And with a sincere disposition on the part of France to desist from hostility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore inflicted on our commerce, and to do justice in future, there will be no obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse. In making to you this declaration, I give a pledge to France and to the world, that the Executive authority of this country still adheres to the humane and pacific policy, which has invariably governed its proceedings, in conformity with the wishes of the other branches of the Government and of the people of the United States. But considering the late manifestations of her policy towards foreign nations. I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negociate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable. These alone will give to us, an equal treaty and insure its observance.

Among the measures of preparation, which appear expedient, I take the liberty to recall your attention to the Naval establishment. The beneficial effects of a small naval armament provided under the acts of the last session, are known and acknowledged.—Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy, than we have derived from the arming for our maritime protection and defence. We ought, without loss of time, to lay the foundation for an encrease of our navy to a size sufficient to guard our coast and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubtless in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would also afford to them the best means of general defence, by facilitating the safe transportation of troops and stores to every part of our extensive coast. To accomplish this important object, a prudent foresight requires that systematical measures be adopted for procuring at all times, the requisite timber and other supplies. In what manner this shall be done I leave to your consideration.

I will now advert, Gentlemen, to some matters of less moment, but proper to be communicated to the National Legislature.

After the Spanish garrisons had evacuated the posts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the Commissioner of the United States commenced his observations, to ascertain the point near the Mississippi, which terminated the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spanish Commissioner, when the work of the former was confirmed; and they proceeded together to the demarkation of the line. Recent information renders it probable, that the Southern Indians, either instigated to oppose the demarkation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering white people to run a line over lands, to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have, ere this time, stopped the progress of the commissioners. And considering the mischiefs which may result from continuing the demarkation, in opposition to the will of the Indian tribes, the great expence attending it, and that the boundaries which the Commissioners have actually established, probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend further proceedings by recalling our Commissioner.

The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the twenty fifth of October, they made their declaration that a river called Scoodiac, which falls into Passamaquoddy Bay, at its north western quarter, was the true St. Croix intended in the Treaty of Peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward and the other from the northward, and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source.—This decision, it is understood will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Scoodiac and its northern branch, bound the grants of lands which have been made by the respective adjoining governments. A subordinate question however, it has been suggested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now settled, and what is usually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable Islands.—The Commissioners have not continued the boundary lines through any channel of these Islands, and unless the Bay of Passamaquoddy be a part of the Bay of Fundy, this further adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases, of captures and condemnations of American vessels which were the subject of the seventh article of the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain—that it is supposed the Commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion, in August of the ensuing year.

The Commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth article of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, have adjusted most of the claims of our citizens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late war between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have concurred to delay the execution of the Law for augmenting the Military Establishment. Among these, the desire of obtaining the fullest information to direct the best selection of officers. As this object will now be speedily accomplished, it is expected that the raising and organising of the troops will proceed without obstacle and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be laid before you, accompanied with a view of the Public Receipts and Expenditures to a recent period. It will afford you satisfaction to infer the great extent and solidity of the public resources from the prosperous state of the Finances, notwithstanding the unexampled embarrassments which have attended commerce. When you reflect on the conspicuous examples of patriotism and liberality, which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow citizens, and how great a proportion of the public resources depends on their enterprize, you will naturally consider whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the security of the revenue by a revision of the system by which the collection is at present regulated.

During your recess, measures have been steadily pursued for effecting the valuations and returns directed by the act of the last session, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax—No other delays or obstacles have been experienced, except such as were expected to arise from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and novelty of the operation, and enough has been accomplished to assure a fulfilment of the views of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot close this address, without once more adverting to our political situation, and inculcating the essential importance of uniting in the maintainance of our dearest interests; and I trust that by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country that weight and respect, to which it is so justly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 8.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, December 8.

The Houſe having been called to order, and the journals read, the Speaker obſerved that the hour was nearly arrived at which the Preſident had propoſed to make his communication to both Houſes, and read a reſolution which was uſually entered into on ſuch occaſions, informing the Senate that this Houſe is formed and ready to receive any communications which he Preſident may be pleaſed to make to them. The reſolution was adopted, and a meſſage having been ſent to the Senate therewith, the members ſoon after entered and took the places prepared for them.

At twelve o'clock, Lieut. Gen. Waſhinton, with his Secretary, Col. Lear, Major Generals Pinckney & Hamilton, entered the Hall, and took their places on the right of the Speaker's chair. The Britiſh and Daniſh Conſuls, with their Secretaries, had their places aſſigned them on the left of the chair.

A few minutes after twelve, the Preſident of the United States, accompanied by his Secretary, and the heads of the ſeveral departments of the Government appeared.—The Preſident having taken his ſeat, and the officers of government theirs, near the general officers, he roſe, and addreſſed the two Houſes as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHILE, with reverence and reſignation, we contemplate the diſpenſations of Divine Providence, in the alarming and deſtructive peſtilence with which ſeveral of our cities and towns have been viſited, there is cauſe for gratitude and mutual congratulations, that the malady has diſappeared, and that we are again permitted to aſſemble in ſafety, at the ſeat of government, for the diſcharge of our important duties. But when we reflect that this fatal diſorder has, within a few years, made repeated ravages in ſome of our principal ſea ports, and with increaſed malignancy, and when we conſider the magnitude of the evils ariſing from the interruption of public and private buſineſs, whereby the national intereſts are deeply affected—I think it my duty to invite the Legiſlature of the Union to examine the expediency of eſtabliſhing ſuitable regulations in aid of the health laws of the reſpective ſtates, for theſe being formed on the idea that contagious ſickneſs may be communicated through the channels of commerce, there ſeems to be a neceſſity that Congreſs, who alone can regulate trade, ſhould frame a ſyſtem; which, while it may tend to preſerve the general health, may be compatible with the intereſts of commerce, and the ſafety of the Revenue.

While we think on this calamity, and ſympathize with the immediate ſufferers, we have abundant reaſon to preſent to the Supreme Being our annual obligations of gratitude, for a liberal participation in the ordinary bleſſings of his Providence. To the uſual ſubjects of gratitude I cannot omit to add one of the firſt importance to our well being and ſafety: I mean that ſpirit, which has ariſen in our country againſt the menaces and aggreſſion of a foreign nation. A manly ſenſe of national honor, dignity and independence has appeared, which if encouraged and invigorated by every branch of the government, will enable us to view undiſmayed, the enterprizes of any foreign power, and become the ſure foundation of national proſperity and glory.

The courſe of the tranſactions in relation to the United States and France, which have come to my knowledge during your receſs, will be the ſubject of a future communition. That communication will confirm the ultimate failure of the meaſures, which have been taken by the government of the United States towards an amicable adjuſtment of differences with that power—You will at the ſame time perceive, that the French government appears ſolicitous to impreſs the opinion, that it is averſe to a rupture with this country, and that it has in a qualified manner, declared itſelf willing to receive a Miniſter from the United States, for the purpoſe of reſtoring a good underſtanding. It is fortunate for profeſſions of this kind, that they ſhould be expreſſed in terms which may countenance the inadmiſſible pretenſions of a right to preſcribe the qualifications which a Miniſter from the United States ſhould poſſeſs, and that while France is aſſerting the exiſtence of a diſpoſition on her part to conciliate with ſincerity the differences which have ariſen, the ſincerity of a like diſpoſition on the part of the United States, of which ſo many demonſtrative proofs have been given, ſhould even be indirectly queſtioned. It is alſo worthy of obſervation, that the decree of the Directory, alledged to be intended to reſtrain the depredations of French cruiſers on our commerce has not given and cannot give any relief; it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to cruizing and prizes; while theſe laws are, themſelves, the ſources of the depredations of which we have ſo long, ſo juſtly, and ſo fruitleſsſly complained.

The law of France enacted in January laſt, which ſubjects to capture and condemnation neutral veſſels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of Britiſh fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, inſtead of being reſcinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a propoſition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, thoſe nations can ſee in the French Government only a power regardleſs of their eſſential rights, of their independence and ſovereignty; and if they poſſeſs the means, they can reconcile nothing with their intereſt and honor but a firm reſiſtance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is diſcoverable in the conduct of France, which ought to change or relax our meaſures of defence; on the contrary, to extend and invigorate them, is our true policy. We have no reaſons to regret that theſe meaſures have been thus far adopted and purſued; and, in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentuous and incalculable ſituation of Europe, we ſhall diſcover new and cogent motives for the full developement of our energies and reſources.

But in demonſtrating by our conduct, that we do not fear war, in the neceſſary protection of our rights and honour, we ſhall give no room to infer that we abandon the deſire of Peace. An efficient preparation for war can alone enſure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perſeveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be reſtored at her option. But to ſend another miniſter, without more determinate aſſurances that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation to which the United States ought not to ſubmit. It muſt therefore be left with France, if ſhe is indeed deſirous of accommodation, to take the requiſite ſteps. The United States will ſteadily obſerve the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will reſpect the ſacred rights of embaſſy. And with a ſincere diſpoſition on the part of France to deſiſt from hoſtility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore inflicted on our commerce, and to do juſtice in future, there will be no obſtacle to the reſtoration of a friendly intercourſe. In making to you this declaration, I give a pledge to France and to the world, that the Executive authority of this country ſtill adheres to the humane and pacific policy, which has invariably governed its proceedings, in conformity with the wiſhes of the other branches of the Government and of the people of the United States. But conſidering the late manifeſtations of her policy towards foreign nations. I deem it a duty deliberately and ſolemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negociate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indiſpenſable. Theſe alone will give to us, an equal treaty and inſure its obſervance.

Among the meaſures of preparation, which appear expedient, I take the liberty to recall your attention to the Naval eſtabliſhment. The beneficial effects of a ſmall naval armament provided under the acts of the laſt ſeſſion, are known and acknowledged.—Perhaps no country ever experienced more ſudden and remarkable advantages from any meaſure of policy, than we have derived from the arming for our maritime protection and defence. We ought, without loſs of time, to lay the foundation for an encreaſe of our navy to a ſize ſufficient to guard our coaſt and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubtleſs in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would alſo afford to them the beſt means of general defence, by facilitating the ſafe tranſportation of troops and ſtores to every part of our extenſive coaſt. To accompliſh this important object, a prudent foreſight requires that ſyſtematical meaſures be adopted for procuring at all times, the requiſite timber and other ſupplies. In what manner this ſhall be done I leave to your conſideration.

I will now advert, Gentlemen, to ſome matters of leſs moment, but proper to be communicated to the National Legiſlature.

After the Spaniſh garriſons had evacuated the poſts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the Commiſſioner of the United States commenced his obſervations, to aſcertain the point near the Miſſiſippi, which terminated the northernmoſt part of the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude. From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spaniſh Commiſſioner, when the work of the former was confirmed; and they proceeded together to the demarkation of the line. Recent information renders it probable, that the Southern Indians, either inſtigated to oppoſe the demarkation, or jealous of the conſequences of ſuffering white people to run a line over lands, to which the Indian title had not been extinguiſhed, have, ere this time, ſtopped the progreſs of the commiſſioners. And conſidering the miſchiefs which may reſult from continuing the demarkation, in oppoſition to the will of the Indian tribes, the great expence attending it, and that the boundaries which the Commiſſioners have actually eſtabliſhed, probably extend at leaſt as far as the Indian title has been extinguiſhed, it will perhaps become expedient and neceſſary to ſuſpend further proceedings by recalling our Commiſſioner.

The Commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein deſcribed, have finally decided that queſtion. On the twenty fifth of October, they made their declaration that a river called Scoodiac, which falls into Paſſamaquoddy Bay, at its north weſtern quarter, was the true St. Croix intended in the Treaty of Peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its ſtreams comes from the weſtward and the other from the northward, and that the latter ſtream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its ſource.—This deciſion, it is underſtood will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it ſeems that the Scoodiac and its northern branch, bound the grants of lands which have been made by the reſpective adjoining governments. A ſubordinate queſtion however, it has been ſuggeſted, ſtill remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now ſettled, and what is uſually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable Iſlands.—The Commiſſioners have not continued the boundary lines through any channel of theſe Iſlands, and unleſs the Bay of Paſſamaquoddy be a part of the Bay of Fundy, this further adjuſtment of boundary will be neceſſary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progreſs has been made in the examination and deciſion of caſes, of captures and condemnations of American veſſels which were the ſubject of the ſeventh article of the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain—that it is ſuppoſed the Commiſſioners will be able to bring their buſineſs to a concluſion, in Auguſt of the enſuing year.

The Commiſſioners acting under the twenty-fifth article of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, have adjuſted moſt of the claims of our citizens, for loſſes ſuſtained in conſequence of their veſſels and cargoes having been taken by the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between France and Spain.

Various circumſtances have concurred to delay the execution of the Law for augmenting the Military Eſtabliſhment. Among theſe, the deſire of obtaining the fulleſt information to direct the beſt ſelection of officers. As this object will now be ſpeedily accompliſhed, it is expected that the raiſing and organiſing of the troops will proceed without obſtacle and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an eſtimate of the appropriations which will be neceſſary for the ſervice of the enſuing year, to be laid before you, accompanied with a view of the Public Receipts and Expenditures to a recent period. It will afford you ſatisfaction to infer the great extent and ſolidity of the public reſources from the proſperous ſtate of the Finances, notwithſtanding the unexampled embarraſſments which have attended commerce. When you reflect on the conſpicuous examples of patriotiſm and liberality, which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow citizens, and how great a proportion of the public reſources depends on their enterprize, you will naturally conſider whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the ſecurity of the revenue by a reviſion of the ſyſtem by which the collection is at preſent regulated.

During your receſs, meaſures have been ſteadily purſued for effecting the valuations and returns directed by the act of the laſt ſeſſion, preliminary to the aſſeſſment and collection of a direct tax—No other delays or obſtacles have been experienced, except ſuch as were expected to ariſe from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and novelty of the operation, and enough has been accompliſhed to aſſure a fulfilment of the views of the Legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot cloſe this addreſs, without once more adverting to our political ſituation, and inculcating the eſſential importance of uniting in the maintainance of our deareſt intereſts; and I truſt that by the temper and wiſdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of meaſures, we ſhall ſecure to our country that weight and reſpect, to which it is ſo juſtly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

BALTIMORE, December 3.

Monday arrived, ship Venus, Dashiell, Gibraltar; sailed the 19th of October, in company with brig Retaliation, of 16 guns Captain Knapp, for Boston.

In the Venus came passenger, Capt. John Robertson, who sailed from Philadelphia 8th December 1796, in the brig Independent, chartered by the United States, to carry contributions to the Dey of Algiers. Was captured by a Spanish privateer, the 16th Feb. '97, remained under trial 7 months, when she was acquitted. From thence sailed to Algiers; where, when the Dey discovered that the Spaniards had robbed Capt. R. of 649 oars, obliged them to return the identical oars, and pay 6400 dollars, damages.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

On Saturday evening, Lankford Heron, Brick-Maker, a native of Virginia, was taken out of the House of ——— in Hickory Lane, Sign of the Liberty cap and pole, and brought before Alderman Jennings, who committed him to the city goal for damning the President, all that took his part and that wore the black Cockade, &c.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

In Senate on Tuesday, the Answer to the President's Speech was agreed to, and the Committee who prepared it, appointed to wait upon the President to know at what time it would be convenient for him to receive it.

In the House of Representatives, the committee of revisal and unfinished business reported in part.

Mr. Harper moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Harper also laid on the table a resolution, the object of which was to authorise the Secretary of State to cause to be printed copies of the Alien and Sedition laws, to be distributed gratis throughout the United States.

To this he was induced, he said, from observing the unceasing efforts which were made by a certain class of men to bring these acts into odium among the people—Misrepresentation had been used, in order to excite an armed opposition to the government.

When General Washington went into Congress Hall to hear the President's Speech, the members of both houses rose to him—an honor never before paid to any but the President himself.

John Wise, Esquire a federalist, is chosen Speaker of the Virginia House of Representatives.

From Hamburgh papers, of the 4th of Oct. we extract the following List of exiles from France, since the first Revolution of the 14th of July, 1789, which have entered Germany and its Dependencies—25 900 of the Nobility, 28,000 Priests, 4428 Nuns, 3462 land-officers, 8000 do. of the Royal Marines, 404 members of Parliament, 9933 private inhabitants of respectability, 2862 Jurists, 324 Notaries, 528 Doctors, 540 Surgeons, 7800 Merchants, 230 Bankers, 3268 Planters, 22,729 male, and 3000 female artificers.

The spirited exertions of our little navy, has already afforded such security to Maritime Commerce, as to occasion the rates of Insurance to fall 50 per cent. from those demanded in the hour of our national distress and degeneration. [Bos. Gaz.

A letter from St. Thomas's, of Nov. 4, states the article of Flour at 12 a 14 dlls. Produce very high: Dry-Goods scarce and dear.

SALEM, December 11.

Origin of Buonaparte's Expedition.

AFTER the conquest of Italy, and the truce with the Emperor, the Directory were fearful lest their armies might begin to call upon an empty treasury for compensation for their services. To prevent this, a mighty parade was made of forming the "Army of England;" and the soldiers were encouraged by the alluring picture placed before them of the riches of London, which were to remunerate their services in the most ample manner. In the mean time, to aid the vast preparations, "patriotic gifts" (which were not the least object of the expedition) were invited; and the sight of so many guns and bayonets did not fail to inspire a *public spirit*, which laid the property of individuals upon the altar of their country. The noise about invading England was still kept up; and the Conqueror of Italy was to fill the measure of his glory by becoming the Conqueror of England. Buonaparte was called to Paris; but in vain was he flattered with a view of his future glory—in vain was it gravely proposed in the Councils to decree honours in anticipation of the Conquerer of England.—Buonaparte was not to be thus taken in, and the Directory could not get him an inch further on the grand expedition. What was worse, he knew how to appreciate his services, and set up claims which (supported as he was by a formidable phalanx of his myrmidons, whom he had taken care to hale in the neighbourhood of Paris) greatly embarrassed the Directory. Barras was the friend of Buonaparte, and supported his claims in the Directory. The case grew desperate, and the other four Directors determined on a desperate remedy: the General and their colleague were destined to the fate which Carnot had lately received from the arm of Barras himself. Barras, however, familiar with the principles on which the Directory acted, discovered the design; and, on the day on which it was to have been executed, forced his way with pistols to the session room of the Directory, in spite of the centinels, who had orders to prevent him. He then threatened his colleagues with the revenge of a formidable military force, then at hand, if the least outrage were offered to him or the General; and at the same time proposed a compromise, by permitting and aiding Buonaparte to collect a fleet at Toulon, and to proceed on a secret expedition of his own in their name and under their authority. This was agreed to; but even the Directory themselves knew not its object till after its departure from Toulon. The subsequent capture of Malta, the descent on Egypt, the opposition from the Egyptians, and the destruction of the French fleet, are well known; and it may now be a question, whether Buonaparte's fate on the banks of the Nile will not be more hapless, than that which was intended for him in the Channel of England, or afterwards at Paris.

HALIFAX, November 27.

BRITAIN's *Wooden Walls*," and AMERICA's "*Wooden Walls*," *reciprocal.*

Sunday last came up the harbour, in 10 days from Newport, Rhode-Island, the United States sloop of war, Herald, Capt. Sever, and brig Pickering, Capt. Chapman.—The brig Commerce, Capt. Childs, came under convoy of these vessels,—The Herald, after anchoring, fired a Salute, which was returned by Fort-George, on Citadel-Hill.——Soon after Capt. Sever, and Capt. Chapman, landed in the Herald's barge, and paid their respects to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Vice-Admiral Vandeput, and Brigadier-General Murray.——This pleasing presage of a return of harmony, and reciprocal friendship, must afford the highest satisfaction to every friend to his country, and the firmness of the Federal Government, in refusing to become the dupes of French perfidy and seduction, is a sufficient inducement to every British subject, to treat the American flag with the highest respect, and her faithful citizens with every degree of attention and civility.

NEWPORT, December 18.

The Frigate GEORGE WASHINGTON, commanded by PATRICK FLETCHER, Esq; carrying 32 Guns, and about 220 Men, left our Harbour last Thursday Morning, on a Cruise. From the active and intrepid Character of the Commander and other Officers, we may be fully assured, that the Frigate will not be an useless Member of the American Navy.

On the 9th Inst. the Delaware Sloop of War sailed from Philadelphia on a Cruise.

COMMUNICATION.

The Manner in which the late glorious naval Victory has been received by the American People, is a new Testimony of that Independence of Sentiment respecting foreign Nations, which has been for some Time past gaining Ground—It proves that we have almost entirely thrown off the Shackles of foreign Influence; and that we are about to assume, what we never before possessed, *a national Character.*—If the French had obtained a Victory equally glorious and important four Years since, the Demonstrations of Joy would have been loud and universal from one Extremity of our Country to the other. The Bells of all our Churches would have resounded to the Revelry of *civic Feasts*, and no Circumstance of public Notoriety would have been wanting to mark our malignant Triumph over the vanquished, or our stupid Adoration of the Victory. Since that disgraceful Period an Admiration of French Principles, and the Dread of French Power, have been wrought up by a long Experience of Injury and Insult, to an Abhorrence of the one, and a Contempt of the other—Yet happily the national Sentiment has not vibrated to the opposite extreme—Though Victory has changed Hands, the American People have not become the Dupes of the Victors—though they feel an honest Exultation in the Humiliation of France, their Satisfaction has not been expressed by public Demonstrations of Joy or the national Dignity and Character outraged by civic Festivals.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the United States, to prepare an Answer to the President's Speech, at the opening of the present Session of Congress, are Messieurs Dana, Venable, Harper, Holmes, and Baldwin.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, appointed agreeably to the Standing Rules of the House, are Messieurs S. Smith, Sewall, Wall, Rutledge, Schureman, Tillinghast, and Blount.

A Fire broke out, on the Night of the 13th Ult. at Newbern (N C) which consumed 15 Dwelling and other Houses.

The Manner in which the President mentions the peculiar Exertions of the *Merchants* (says the New York Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last) is not only flattering, but true.—The Contributions they have made towards the public Energies—the great and voluntary Support they have afforded must not only give to each of their Breasts a Glow of Self-Satisfaction, but be for ever remembered by their Countrymen, and fix the Respectful regard of the World. *They* bear the *real Burthen* of public Taxes—the Impost, Excise, and Stamp Acts, are paid almost altogether by them; yet we do not hear *them complain*: "Defend our "Commerce, is their Cry from Georgia to "New Hampshire, and the Revenue we pay "we shall think but a patriotic Donation." We need not mention a *Derby* or a *Grey* for they are to found in every City on the Continent—To you, Legislators of your Country—to you ye virtuous Legislators, we call to aid our Executive to defend and protect this Body of Citizens. Recollect what a European has said of your Countrymen, and then ask yourselves if you will sacrifice this "Spirit of Industry and Enterprise," so productive of Safety, Honor, and Revenue to your Country:

"Whilst we follow them among the tumbling Mountains of Ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen Recesses of "Hudson's Bay and Davis's Streights—whilst "we are looking for them between the artic "Circle, we hear that they have pierced into "the opposite Region of polar Cold. No Sea "but is vexed by their Fisheries; no Climate "that is not Witness to their Toils; neither "the Perseverance of Holland, the Activity of "France, nor the dexterous and firm Sagacity "of English Enterprize ever carried this manly "perilous Mode of hardy Industry to the Extent to which it has been pushed by this "*recent* People—a People, who are still as it "were in the Gristle, and not yet hardened "into the Bone of Manhood."——*Burke's Works, 2d Vol. P. 35. Spoken March 22, 1775*

It is with Satisfaction, that we mention, that the NIGHT-WATCH, which was Voted at the Town-Meeting on Wednesday last, now regularly patroles our Streets, from Ten o'Clock, till Sun-rise.

MARRIED.]—At Rehoboth, Mr. JOHN STANHOPE, of this Town, to Miss ANN LAWRENCE.

—In this town, Mr. SETH YATES, to Miss HANNAH TURNER, Daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Turner.

—Mr. THOMAS HUDSON, to Miss BETSY NEWTON, Daughter of Mr John Newton.

—Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, to Miss PHEBE VOSE, Daughter of Mr. Edward Vose.

DIED.]—On the 10th Instant, at South-Kingstown, in the 86th Year of her Age, Mrs. DORCAS BABCOCK, Widow of the late Mr. David Babcock, of that Town—to say that she was a worthy and very serious Member of the Sabbatarian Church, and possessed of all the Virtues necessary to form the Christian, the Wife, the Mother, the Mistress, and the Neighbour, is but rendering Justice to real and deserved Merit.

—At Portsmouth (N. H) on board the Brig Nancies, Capt. Tibbets, from Tobago, soon after his Arrival, his Excellency, STEPHEN DELANCEY, Esq; Governor of that Island. His Remains were deposited in the Tomb of the late Governor Wentworth, with every Mark of Respect.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Dec. 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Diamond, Goodrich,	Boston
Sloop Lucy, Sampson,	Ditto
—— Rainbow, Salesbury,	New-York
—— Fame, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Burdick,	Ditto
—— Success, Wing,	New-Bedford
—— Rosanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
Schooner Nancy, Easton,	New York
Sloop Polly, Dean,	Kingston
Brig Adventure, Smith,	Lisbon
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Peyton Randolph, Cozzens,	Surinam
—— Eliza, Champlin,	Africa
—— Polly & Nancy, Dockray,	Havanna
Sloop Betsy, Blankinship,	Washington
—— Nancy, Gibbs,	Charleston
—— Success, Wing,	Norfolk
—— Rover, Gregory,	Charleston
—— Venus, Brown,	Norfolk
—— Speedwell, Thomson,	New Providence

SALES AT AUCTION.
At GARDNER & DEAN's Office,
To-morrow at 10 o'Clock,

TWENTY Barrels Ship Bread—10 Ditto Beans—10 Cask Rice and Tar—1 Watch—3 Casks Wine—and sundry other Articles.

Dec. 18, 1798.

CHOICE Good FRESH RAISINS, to be sold, by Cask, or by Retail, 8 Pound for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON's at the Post-Office. *Dec.* 18.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. STEPHEN CAHOONE, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

RUTH CAHOONE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Dec. 13, 1798.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and Paid, on *Monday*, the 31st Instant.

That in Conformity to the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the said Charter, General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-House, in this Town, on *Monday*, the 7th day of *January* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and the Transaction of such other Business as may be deemed necessary.

Transferring of Shares will cease from the 21st Instant, until the 1st of *January* next.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 18, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; Real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum; and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also, Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they sell cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Physicians attended to with the utmost Care and Exactness.

Medicine-Chests for Ships furnished with ample and suitable Directions, to be had at a short Notice.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM TAGGART, late of Newport, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate, to exhibit their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings within Three Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed for that Purpose. THOMAS G. PITMAN,
BENJAMIN CORNELL.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate above mentioned, are requested to make immediate Payment to

Clark Taggart, } Administrators.
Isaac Taggart, }

Newport, Dec. 3, 1798.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

BALTIMORE, December 3.

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In the Venus came passenger, Capt. John Robertson, who sailed from Philadelphia 8th December 1796, in the brig Independent, chartered by the United States, to carry contributions to the Dey of Algiers. Was captured by a Spanish privateer, the 26th Feb. '97, remained under trial 7 months, when she was acquitted. From thence sailed to Algiers; where, when the Dey discovered that the Spaniards had robbed Capt. R. of 649 oars, obliged them to return the identical oars, and pay 6400 dollars, damages.

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SALEM, December 11.

Origin of Buonaparte's Expedition.

AFTER the conquest of Italy, and the truce with the Emperor, the Directory were fearful lest their armies might begin to call upon an empty treasury for compensation for their services. To prevent this, a mighty parade was made of forming the "Army of England;" and the soldiers were encouraged by the alluring picture placed before them of the riches of London, which were to remunerate their services in the most ample manner. In the mean time, to aid the vast preparations, "patriotic gifts" (which were not the least object of the expedition) were invited; and the sight of so many guns and bayonets did not fail to inspire a *public spirit*, which laid the property of individuals upon the altar of their country. The noise about invading England was still kept up; and the Conqueror of Italy was to fill the measure of his glory by becoming the Conqueror of England. Buonaparte was called to Paris; but in vain was he flattered with a view of his future glory—in vain was it gravely proposed in the Councils to decree honours in anticipation of the Conqueror of England.—Buonaparte was not to be thus taken in, and the Directory could not get him an inch further on the grand expedition. What was worse, he knew how to appreciate his services, and set up claims which (supported as he was by a formidable phalanx of his myrmidons, whom he had taken care to halt in the neighbourhood of Paris) greatly embarrassed the Directory. Barras was the friend of Buonaparte, and supported his claims in the Directory. The case grew desperate, and the other four Directors determined on a desperate remedy: the General and their colleague were destined to the fate which Carnot had lately received from the arm of Barras himself. Barras, however, familiar with the principles on which the Directory acted, discovered the design; and, on the day on which it was to have been executed, forced his way with pistols to the session room of the Directory, in spite of the centinels, who had orders to prevent him. He then threatened his colleagues with the revenge of a formidable military force, then at hand, if the least outrage were offered to him or the General; and at the same time proposed a compromise, by permitting and aiding Buonaparte to collect a fleet at Toulon, and to proceed on a secret expedition of his own in their name and under their authority. This was agreed to; but even the Directory themselves knew not its object till after its departure from Toulon. The subsequent capture of Malta, the descent on Egypt, the opposition from the Egyptians, and the destruction of the French fleet, are well known; and it may now be a question, whether Buonaparte's fate on the banks of the Nile will not be more hapless, than that which was intended for him in the Channel of England, or afterwards at Paris.

HALIFAX, November 27.

BRITAIN'S *Wooden Walls*," and AMERICA'S *Wooden Walls*," *reciprocal.*

Sunday last came up the harbour, in 10 days from Newport, Rhode-Island, the United States sloop of war, Herald, Capt. Sever, and brig Pickering, Capt. Chapman.—The brig Commerce, Capt. Childs, came under convoy of these vessels.—The Herald, after anchoring, fired a Salute, which was returned by Fort-George, on Citadel-Hill.——Soon after Capt. Sever, and Capt. Chapman, landed in the Herald's barge, and paid their respects to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Vice-Admiral Vandeput, and Brigadier-General Murray.——This pleasing presage of a return of harmony, and reciprocal friendship, must afford the highest satisfaction to every friend to his country, and the firmness of the Federal Government, in refusing to become the dupes of French perfidy and seduction, is a sufficient inducement to every British subject, to treat the American flag with the highest respect, and her faithful citizens with every degree of attention and civility.

NEWPORT, December 18.

The Frigate GEORGE WASHINGTON, commanded by PATRICK FLETCHER, Esq; carrying 32 Guns, and about 220 Men, left our Harbour last Thursday Morning, on a Cruise. From the active and intrepid Character of the Commander and other Officers, we may be fully assured, that the Frigate will not be an useless Member of the American Navy.

On the 9th Inst. the Delaware Sloop of War sailed from Philadelphia on a Cruise.

COMMUNICATION.

The Manner in which the late glorious naval Victory has been received by the American People, is a new Testimony of that Independence of Sentiment respecting foreign Nations, which has been for some Time past gaining Ground—It proves that we have almost entirely thrown off the Shackles of foreign Influence; and that we are about to assume what we never before possessed, *a national Character.*—If the French had obtained a Victory equally glorious and important four Years since, the Demonstrations of Joy would have been loud and universal from one Extremity of our Country to the other. The Bells of all our Churches would have resounded to the Revelry of *civic Feasts*, and no Circumstance of public Notoriety would have been wanting to mark our malignant Triumph over the vanquished, or our stupid Adoration of the Victory. Since that disgraceful Period an Admiration of French Principles, and the Dread of French Power, have been wrought up by a long Experience of Injury and Insult, to an Abhorrence of the one, and a Contempt of the other—Yet happily the national Sentiment has not vibrated to the opposite extreme—Though Victory has changed Hands, the American People have not become the Dupes of the Victors—though they feel an honest Exultation in the Humiliation of France, their Satisfaction has not been expressed by public Demonstrations of Joy or the national Dignity and Character outraged by civic Festivals.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the United States, to prepare an Answer to the President's Speech, at the opening of the present Session of Congress, are Messieurs Dana, Venable, Harper, Hosmer, and Baldwin.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, appointed agreeably to the Standing Rules of the House, are Messieurs S. Smith, Sewall, Wall, Rutledge, Schureman, Tillinghast, and Blount.

A Fire broke out, on the Night of the 13th Ult. at Newbern (N C) which consumed 15 Dwelling and other Houses.

The Manner in which the President mentions the peculiar Exertions of the *Merchants* (says the New York Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last) is not only flattering, but true.—The Contributions they have made towards the public Energies—the great and voluntary Support they have afforded must not only give to each of their Breasts a Glow of Self-Satisfaction, but be for ever remembered by their Countrymen, and fix the Respectful regard of the World. *They* bear the *real Burthen* of public Taxes—the Impost, Excise, and Stamp Acts, are paid almost altogether by them; yet we do not hear *them complain*: "Defend our "Commerce, is their Cry from Georgia to "New Hampshire, and the Revenue we pay "we shall think but a patriotic Donation." We need not mention a *Derby* or a *Grey* for they are to found in every City on the Continent—To you, Legislators of your Country—to you ye virtuous Legislators, we call to aid our Executive to defend and protect this Body of Citizens. Recollect what a European has said of your Countrymen, and then ask yourselves if you will sacrifice this "Spirit of Industry and Enterprise," so productive of Safety, Honor, and Revenue to your Country:

"Whilst we follow them among the tumbling Mountains of Ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen Recesses of "Hudson's Bay and Davis's Streights—whilst "we are looking for them between the arctic "Circle, we hear that they have pierced into "the opposite Region of polar Cold. No Sea "but is vexed by their Fisheries; no Climate "that is not Witness to their Toils; neither "the Perseverance of Holland, the Activity of "France, nor the dexterous and firm Sagacity "of English Enterprize ever carried this most "perilous Mode of hardy Industry to the Extent to which it has been pushed by this "*recent* People—a People, who are still as it "were in the Gristle, and not yet hardened "into the Bone of Manhood."——*Burke's Works, 2d Vol. P. 35. Spoken March 22, 1775*

It is with Satisfaction, that we mention, that the NIGHT-WATCH, which was Voted at the Town-Meeting on Wednesday last, now regularly patroles our Streets, from Ten o'Clock, till Sun-rise.

MARRIED.]—At Rehoboth, Mr. JOHN STANHOPE, of this Town, to Miss ANN LAWRENCE.

—In this town, Mr. SETH YATES, to Miss HANNAH TURNER, Daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Turner.

—Mr. THOMAS HUDSON, to Miss BETSY NEWTON, Daughter of Mr. John Newton.

—Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, to Miss PHEBE VOSE, Daughter of Mr. Edward Vose.

DIED.]—On the 10th Instant, at South-Kingstown, in the 86th Year of her Age, Mrs. DORCAS BABCOCK, Widow of the late Mr. David Babcock, of that Town—to say that she was a worthy and very serious Member of the Sabbatarian Church, and possessed of all the Virtues necessary to form the Christian, the Wife, the Mother, the Mistress, and the Neighbour, is but rendering Justice to real and deserved Merit.

—At Portsmouth (N. H.) on board the Brig Nancies, Capt. Tibbets, from Tobago, soon after his Arrival, his Excellency, STEPHEN DELANCEY, Esq; Governor of that Island. His Remains were deposited in the Tomb of the late Governor Wentworth, with every Mark of Respect.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Dec. 17.

ENTERED,		*From*
Sloop Diamond,	Goodrich,	Boston
Sloop Lucy,	Sampson,	Ditto
—— Rainbow,	Salisbury,	New-York
—— Fame,	Dennis,	Ditto
—— Aurora,	Burdick,	Ditto
—— Success,	Wing,	New-Bedford
—— Rosanna,	Spencer,	Alexandria
Schooner Nancy,	Easton,	New York
Sloop Polly,	Dean,	Kingston
Brig Adventure,	Smith,	Lisbon
CLEARED,		*For*
Brig Peyton Randolph,	Cozzens,	Surinam
—— Eliza,	Champlin,	Africa
—— Polly & Nancy,	Dockray,	Havanna
Sloop Betsy,	Blankinship,	Washington
—— Nancy,	Gibbs,	Charleston
—— Success,	Wing,	Norfolk
—— Rover,	Gregory,	Charleston
—— Venus,	Brown,	Norfolk
—— Speedwell,	Thomrson,	New Providence

SALES AT AUCTION.
At GARDNER & DEAN's Office,
To-morrow at 10 o'Clock,

TWENTY Barrels Ship Bread—10 Ditto Beans—10 Cask Rice and Tar—1 Watch—3 Casks Wine—and sundry other Articles.

Dec. 18, 1798.

CHOICE Good FRESH RAISINS, to be sold, by Cask, or by Retail, 8 Pound for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON's at the Post-Office. *Dec.* 18.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. STEPHEN CAHOONE, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

RUTH CAHOONE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Dec. 13, 1798.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and Paid, on *Monday*, the 31st Instant.

That in Conformity to the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the said Charter, a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-House, in this Town, on *Monday*, the 7th day of *January* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and the Transaction of such other Business as may be deemed necessary.

Transferring of Shares will cease from the 21st Instant, until the 1st of *January* next.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 18, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum; and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also, Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they sell cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Physicians attended to with the utmost Care and Exactness.

Medicine-Chests for Ships furnished with ample and suitable Directions, to be had at a short Notice.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM TAGGART, late of Newport, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate, to exhibit their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings within Three Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed for that Purpose. THOMAS G. PITMAN,
BENJAMIN CORNELL.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said Estate above mentioned, are requested to make immediate Payment to

Clark Taggart, } Administrators.
Isaac Taggart, }

Newport, Dec. 3, 1798.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

RETIREMENT AND WINTER.

By John Herrick.

HOWL, ye winds thy rudely blow
The storm about my cot,
'Tis closer yields my love and girl,
And blesses my happy lot.

Though you enroot for little fear,
I'll shield her from your rage,
While love, the guardian of our bow'r
Shall all your force assuage.

I'll shell her decer Norma still and
The proud ambitious great to bend
Those lofty heads that
Amid the pomp of state.

We'll envy not the rich my girl,
The proud, the great the gay,
To proud, the great love as well,
But care to live they.
No, better than their hearts shall be,
Richer than their barbarous bliss;
And ne'er shall envy me,
Then those sweet lips kiss.
While

must toil must spread our board,
Content and peace shall bless it,
And joy no rank afford,
While the lading guests it.

SIMON DAVIS

Hath just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and just Opened, at his Store, opposite Mr. THOMAS GREEN's,

A Large Assortment of GOODS—Also, a fresh Supply of English Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Cask, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and the highest Price, given for good merchantable FLAX-SEED. Apply to

EBEN. BURRILL.

N. B. Wanted to Charter, a fast sailing Vessel, about 60 or 70 Tons—Apply as above.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which *Cash* will be given, on Delivery, by JOHN BAKER, at his Store on Banister's Wharf.

Nov. 27, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS just received by the last Ships a Fresh Supply, and beautiful Assortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, which he has for Sale, at a very reasonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-street, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Also for Sale, good coarse ROCK SALT, by the Bushel.

He gives the highest Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 4, 1798.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Cabinet and Chair-making Business, one who is Master of both Branches.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 29th Oct. 1798.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Nov. 2[illegible] 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Connecticut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry House, with a Garden belonging to it.—Also, a large House Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Connecticut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Nov 27, 1798.

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

MOSES JUDAH

Has just received a fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented

NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his House, a few Doors North of the Brick-Market, Thames-street.

M. JUDAH

Has likewise for Sale, at the Soap and Candle Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. William Tilley's Rope Walk,

MOULD & DIPT CANDLES, and HARD SOAP, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, October 22, '98.

N. B. The highest Market Price constantly given for TALLOW.

For CASH, or good NOTES, &c. &c. &c.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,

Offers for Sale, his ESTATE in Newport, viz.

A Dwelling-House, the Lot of Land whereon it stands, the LOTS about it, and the FURNITURE of the House, &c. &c. &c. The House, spacious enough for a large Family, is commodiously and neatly finished. The Furniture is valuable and handsome. The Lots are laid out in Four regular GARDENS, fenced in the best Manner, under prime Cultivation, and produce a great Variety of excellent Vegetables. Adjoining the House are Two well-paved Yards, wherein are a good Well, and Cistern, and useful Buildings, &c.

There are, on the Premises, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, and Quince-Trees, &c. choice Grapes, &c. &c. and Five Hundred young Poplars, &c. &c. &c.

CREDIT, of One, Two or Three Years, for the above, will be given, if desired.

Newport, October 29, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hogshead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

BLANKS.

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Justices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Naihawinna Island, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a Public House, as it joins on Quickset's-Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

To be Sold, by

PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

ABout 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & six from Bissell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

Newport Nov 6 1798.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,

Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport, July 30*th*, 1798.

RETIREMENT FOR WINTER.

By John Hayrick.

HOWL, ye winds that rudely blow
The storm about my door,
The closer lies my lovely girl,
And blest my happy lot.

Though you enroot for little sport,
I'll find her from your rage
While love, the guardian of our bed,
Shall all your force assuage.

I'll tell her fiercer storms than you
The proud ambitious brave,
Whose lofty heads must less to bend
Amid the pomp of state.

We envy not the rich my girl,
The proud, the great, the gay,
But care to live and love as well,
As better than they.

Richer than their's our hearts shall be,
And more than kings we'll is;
And pity great ones envy me,
Then I those sweet lips kiss.

Our toil must spread our board,
Love and peace shall bless it,
And such joy no rank afford,
While let the lordling guess it.

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A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the first Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

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SIMEON MARTIN,

Has for Sale for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Chests.—China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum, and Molasses per Hogshead.—Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

BLANKS.

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Justices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Revision of the Laws)—for Sale by the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the East Part of Nashawinna Island, in Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fishing and fowling near it, and is a very suitable Place for a Public House, as it joins on Quickset's-Hole, where Vessels frequently anchor in passing thro' the Sound. For Terms apply to

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1798.

To be Sold, by

PARDON & SAMUEL TILLINGHAST,

ABout 250 Acres of Land, in Exeter, about 7 Miles from Wickford, & six from Bissell's Mills or Landing; with 3 Dwelling-Houses, 2 Barns, and other necessary Buildings.—To be sold together, or in Three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—If not sold by the first of January next, about Two-thirds of the above will be to Let—with Stock and Farming Utensils.

Exeter, October 25, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1798.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Hyson and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport Nov 6 1798.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN'S, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,

Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.

Newport, July 30th, 1798.